MEW-YORK DAILY TRIBBIES WESTERSDAY MARCH 2 1858.

## Business Notices:

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S Sewing Machina - Higher Preniums (187) awarded by the American Learings at the Crystal Palace, New York, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Mains, Connecticut, Machina and Illinois State Palac. Office, No. 313 Broadway, New York. Send for a circular.

and Illinois State Fairs. Office, No. 838 Broadway, New Send for a circular.

We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.
They save the favorities for families.—Tines.
Werks more uniformly than the hand.—Heraid.
Do the work of ten ordinary severs.—Lour. Com.
Equal to nine seemstreases.—Home Journal.
The machine for family use.—Advocate and Journal.
Most increasis to American genius.—Independent.
We cannot imagice anything more perfect.—Evangelist.
Will give entire satisfaction.—Observer.
The best even invested.—Christian Inquirer.
In locking for the best see those.—Examiner.
In locking for the best see those.—Examiner.
Indispensable in every family use.—Advoirably adapted to family use.—Chrothele.
Indispensable in every family.—The Proacher.
We praise it with enthusiasm.—Christ. Intel.
Worthy of the highest award.—Subbath Recorder.
A benefaction of the are.—Putnam's Marszins.
Magical in operation.—Mrs. Stephens's Monthly.
Beyond all question, the machines.—Life Illustrated.
They maintain the preference.—Express.
Save the time and health of ten women.—Water Cure.
Our household is in ecutasies with it.—Porter's Spirit. The stitch cannot be unraveled.—Am, Agriculturist. They maintain the presimience. Express. Save the time and health of ten women.—Water Cut Our household is in ecitasies with it.—Porter's Spirit Supply the fashionable world.—Dally News. Are presiminantly superior.—Ladies Visitor. One of our household node.—U. S. Journal. Unrivaled in every quality.—Day Book.
Pretty, weeful masked.—Lesdie's Guzette.
Have no equal for family use.—Musical World.
A triumph of mechanical genius.—N. Y. Journal. Combine every requirement.—Esmily Magazine. Vastly superior to all others.—Golden Prize.
Are without a rival.—Am. Phrenological Journal. We cannot tire in its praise.—New Yorker.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-For all manu facturing purposes Singra's Sewing Machines are deemed in-dispensable. The public lusiet upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singra's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and, being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has svoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sowing Ma-chine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price \$100, with tren table complete. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE BOW READY.—This improved elastic stitch Machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any Sewing Machine perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any ornamental than any in wistence. Call and see. Persons having Warson's old Machines, and desirons of exchanging for the improved one, can do so en equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACRINE COMPANY,

SPRING HATS—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.—The standard and other styles of Gentlemen's Hats are now ready, to which the attention of our customers and the public is respectfully invited.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st. SPRING, 1858.—LEARY & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's HATS, are now ready to supply the SPRING STYLE for 1858.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

GENIN has issued his \$4 Spring-style of SILK HAT, which for beauty of pattern, excellence of work, and de-cided superiority of materials, stamps it as the leading HAT of the

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. FEET COVERING FOR YOUNG AND OLD .- CAN-TRELL Manufactures Boots and Shoes for Children; Gaiters, SLippyrs, Overshoes, &c., for the Ladles, and Boots, Gaiters, House Shippers, do, for Gentlemen, better than any one else, and at the same time, being satisfied with small profits, sells them chespir. There is no romance about this, as a visit to his place will convince you. His only establishment is at No. 313 Broadwill convince you.

BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES. Office and Salestrom No. 489 Breadway,
Corner of Broome st.

The public are invited to call and examine the elegant machines
offered for sale at this office, in which are embraced all those
practical points which have been found necessary for the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Is at this season most invalvuable as a Renovator and

PURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

Is not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanae the stomach, regulate the bowels, imparts some and vigor to the whole system, and

KRET THE BLOOD PURS.

One great recommendation for using this Saraparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

the mest celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "FURLY VESTARLS AND WITHOUT MERCHAY."
There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained lie character for "FURLYING THE BLOOD AS DE. TOWNSKND'S NASARAKILLA," and the fact that is has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same proporties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Only purify the blood, and disease must vanish.
Wholesale and retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest,)
IMPORTERS AND JOHNERS,
NOS. 80 and 82 Chamberset,
are new offering for sale a splendid variety of
Mirramac, Cocheco, Sprague, Pactice
and other
Pals T.
MANCHESTER, PACIFIC and HAMILTON DELAINES.
SHERTINGS and SHERTINGS,
Lawrence, Cabot, Amorkeag, York Mills, Dwight,
Wambuttas, and other popular brands,
at the
Lowest Marret Price, for Cash or Approved Cradit.
It shall be their sim to keep a well solected
Extensive variety of Dress Goods,
Gathering the choicest gams from Imported and Home Productions at they arrive in market.
Their stock embraoes most articles necessary for the supply of
Retail Store.

LOOK !!!-Low prices for CARPETS !!!-

B00,000 worth of English Carpeting at a tremendous reduction English Verver Carpers 9, 10, and 11, per yard! Beautiful English Beautiful English Beautiful English Beautiful English English Beautiful English English

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical-Cure Truss Office, at No. 23 Maiden lane, removed to No. 2 Vessy-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stock-lags, and overy variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

SALT RHEUM.

I will cure the most inveterate case of Salt Rheum, that can be found, or make no charge. So also of old Ulcers of however long standing. Dr. 8, B. Shittin, No. 77 Canalest, near Church. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

TO COBRESPONDENTS. conflors, he sending us remistences, frequently omit to men-tion the mone of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be send. Always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

## Important Documents.

We have already printed and disposed of a very large edition of our EIGHT-PAGE EXTRA SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and shall put to press another edition this morning to meet such orders as may reach us to-day.

The following is a list of its contents:

I. EDITORIALS: Stanton and the President; Stanton and the Senate Committee; The Lecompton Bill; The Case Stated; Another Investigation; Kentucky Law.

- II. A FULL REPORT OF THE OREAT ANTI-LE-COMPTON MEETING AT THE CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS. III. SPEECH OF THE HON F. P. STANTON.
- V. ADDRESS OF THE HON. GEO. BANCROFT. VI. REPORT OF SENATOR GREEN, FOR LECOMP-
- VII. REPORT OF SENATOR DOUGLAS, AGAINST LECOMPTON. VIII. REPORT OF SENATORS COLLAMER AND WADE, AGAINST LECOMPTON.
- IX. MANIFESTO OF REGENT CALIFOUN.

  X. LECOMPTON IN INDIANA AND PENNSYLVA-
- XI. THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE HERALD
- XII. GOV. WALKER'S POSITION. -These documents, we believe, in connection with

Mr. Buchanan's late Extraordinary Message, which has already obtained universal currency, afford a full and fair view of the momentous struggle now in progrese from its three several aspects-Lecomptonie. Douglasite, and Republican.

Single copies 3 cents; 12 copies 30 cents; 45 copies \$1; \$2 per hundred; \$15 per thousand. Single copies inclosed in separate wrappers or otherwise, and directed to such addresses as may accompany the order. HORACE GREELEY & Co., Tribune Office, New-York.

Advertisements for THE WEBELT TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in early to-day. Price, \$1

Mr. Richard Busteed appears in our columns this morning in virdication of his official conduct in the matter of the Glass Ballot-Boxes, and of his right

abounds in matter of interest to our plundered taxpayers, and we trust will be generally read. We are inclined to think Mr. Busteed has the right of

Fernando Wood's meeting to approve and glorify fraud, cheating, forgery and mob law in Kansas took place last evening at Mozart Hall. He is thus in advance of the "thirty-three hundred others." This is proper. He is an older hand in the business. Their turn comes to-morrow night, however. Then we shall see Henry Grinnell, Matthew Morgan, Charles Augustus Davis, Wm. Whitlock, jr., James Lee, Stewart Brown and Moses Taylor engaged in the endeavor to persuade the ruffians of the Five Points that patriotism and villainy are identical, and lying and awindling praiseworthy vir-

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE passed the House bill, appropriating \$408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations respecting the Sound Dues. Mr. Seward introduced a bill to amend the act regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels; Mr. Evans, a bill for the amendment of the Patent laws, and Mr. Houston, a bill providing for the organizatien of a regiment of mounted volunteers to defend the frontiers of Texas, and empowering the President to raise four additional regiments of volunteers. Mr. Douglas spoke upon his resolution calling for information concerning Kansas. His remarks were principally directed to the frauds which every day brings to light, and to the extraordinary course of Gen. Calhoun. Mr. Douglas's speech was suddenly cut short at 1 o'clock by the announcement of Vice-President Breckenridge that the hour for taking up the special order (the Kansas bill) had arrived. Mr. Collamer concluded the speech which he commenced on Monday. Mr. Pugh gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Green's substitute, to the effect that the people may after or abolish their form of government, as they may think proper. Mr. Seward obtained the floor, and the Senate adiourned.

In the House, the discussion upon the bill regulating the pay and the number of its employees was continued. The motion to reconsider the vote referring to the Committee of the Whole the Senate bill, authorizing the President to reinstate naval officers affected by the action of the Court of Inquiry, was taken up, and elicited an interesting debate, pending which the House adjourned.

The history of our struggle of Free Labor against the Slave Power has many points of similarity with that of a great nation's resistance to a formidable invader-that of Russia against Napoleon, for example. In the earlier stages of the conflict, the defending armies are seen falling back from one position after another, which are immediately occupied by their triumphantly advancing adversaries, until the whole country seems likely to be abandoned and overrun. But the defenders, though retreating, are constantly, though silently, gathering up their garrisons and receiving reënforcements; they are actually strengthened by their losses of positions, while their opponents are weakened by the necessity of occupying or covering them; until at length the order of movement is reversed; the invaders are palpably outnumbered and forced to recoil, while those who have so long and wearily retreated become in turn the assailants. Henceforth, the issue of the contest is certain, and its end rapidly attained.

The struggle with the Slave Power has reached its turning-point. Kansas is its Borodino, Lecomp ton its Moscow. Whether it shall be allowed to triumph in fastening its detested imposture me mentarily on a gallant, protesting people or not will make little difference. It is bound to be driven ignominiously from the soil it has polluted, the territory it has ravaged; and its expulsion from Kansas is likely to prove the knell of its sway over the Union. There will still be collisions, conflicts, mutations of fortune; but the hour which sees Slavery legally and undeniably expelled from Kansas marks the limit of its practical ascendency. It will struggle henceforth for Missouri, for Maryland, for Kentucky, for Virginia; no longer for fresh annexations-for the extension and consolidation of

It is true that we who have been engaged in this struggle for longer or shorter periods in the past, can retard or hasten the final consummation we desire, by welcoming or repelling those whom the march of events has at last brought into practical accord with us. We can, by magnifying differences which Time has virtually effaced, by propounding Shibboleths which have lost all practical significance, by interposing Pharisaic pretensions and high-caste exclusions, postpone the auspicious day wherein the interests and instincts of Free Labor shall bear sway in the White House and the Capitol; but there is no need of this, and none but narrow and selfish reasons for insisting on it.

On the contrary, it seems to us the plain duty of Republicans to regard and treat as brothers all who stand with us in opposition to the Lecompton fraud-to invite them to our councils and our confidence, while cheerfully assenting to their prosecution of their share in the common enterprise under their own banners and in their own fashion -to act freely and faithfully in accordance with our own convictions, and accord to them the utmost liberty in doing likewise.

The Lecompton fraud is a crime against Liberty, against Humanity, against the fundamental principles consecrated by the blood and sufferings of our fathers in the American Revolution. But it is, moreover, an express violation of the principles professed in the platforms established by each party in the last Presidential contest.

The Republicans, in that contest, struggled against the violation of the Missouri compact in respect to Kansas, and the outrages, frauds and terrorism whereby Slavery had obtained a foothold and seeming legalization therein. Of those outrages, those frauds, the Lecompton Constitution is the logical culmination.

The Democrats-all of them ostensibly, many of them honestly, as their present attitude proclaimscontended for the right of the People of Kausas, and of all Territories, to frame and establish such domestic institutions as they should judge best adapted to their situation and their needs. This fundamental requirement of the Cincinnati Platform is denied to the People of Kansas by the Lecompton Constitution.

The American Platform insists with equal emphasis on the right of each community to genuine self-government, and condemns all rule based on fraud, alien irruption and ballot stuffing. How can any honest adherent of this creed uphold the Lecompton Constitution, which was not only cradled in invasion and nurtured in fraudulent to represent the City in the action now pending for voting, but which its authors refused to submit to

ticable amount of fraud would suffice to shield it from emphatic and unmistakable rejection?

Why, then, should not the sincere adherents of these varying Platforms, since they all cencur in affirming the great fundamental truth which the La compton fraud assails, unite in defeating that fraud if possible, and at all events in holding its authors and upholders to a stern accountability ?

To us, the path of duty is plain. Henceforth, to the end of this struggle, we know all who resist the imposition of the Lecompton fraud on Kansas as brethren, while we regard those who uphold that fraud as deadly enemies, not merely to Kansas and to the Republican party, but to the principles of American Independence, the inalienable Rights of Man. Politically, the champions of that fraud are our enemies; its opponents, so far as they are willing to be se, are our friends. We shall urge the reelection of every Democratic or American Member of Congress who resists the Lecompton fraud to the bitter end and then declares himself the determined and persistent adversary of its authors and abettors, as demanded alike by fidelity to Principle and to the interests of Freedom. For those who know and proclaim the Lecempton imposture a grave crime, yet "acquiesce" in its consummation, whether before or after the fact, we have no sentiment but contempt and aversion; but wherever a Democrat or an American in Congress evirces hostility to the Lecompton fraud to the end, and to its contrivers and indersers thereafter, we urge every Republican in his District to give his voice and vote for that Member's reflection. We believe the Anti-Lecompton Democrats and Americans in Republican Districts will be prepared in due time to cooperate in returning Republicans, and that thus the next Congress will be sure to crush any wrong which may be driven through this; but, be this as it may, we urge that every earnest and persistent Anti-Lecompton Democrat or American in this Congress be returned to the next. They will there be sure to find themselves in excellent and abundant company.

Our last Legislature undertook to pass a Liquor-License law which should steer nicely between the extremes of letting every one who chooses make drunkards and prohibiting the Liquor Traffic altogether. We had no faith in the principle of License, and hence did not anticipate good results from its operation. But we were willing to see the License experiment fairly tried, and so interposed no objection to the passage of the act of '57. We were mainly anxious that the bill should be so drawn and perfected that the advocates of License should regard it as a fair embodiment of their favorite policy. And we see no reason why this bill should not have been a good one. It was drawn by an experienced legislator and earnest champion of regulated Liquor-selling; it was nowise amended in such manner as to impair its efficiency or impede its operation. Yet it has been in existence for the better part of a year, and its friends are foremost in proclaiming it an unqualified failure-a miserable abortion. The Journal of Commerce thus pronounces its condemnation:

The Excise Commissioners (Messrs, Haskett and Holmes present) met in the room of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, to which day they had adjourned from the 5th of January. The usual proclamation was made, inviting persons who wanted licenses to come forward, but no one responded, and the Commissioners adjourned to to-day. The last of the 50 sessions which the law allows yearly for the granting of licenses will be held to-morrow, when the Board will adjourn to May 19, 1859.

May 19, 1859.

"The Excise law has proved a most ridiculous failure, as was fully expected by every sensible person at all acquainted with the nature and extent of the liquor business in this city. Since the first session of the Excise Board, May 19, 1857, they have granted only 480 inkeepers' licenses, and 104 storekeepers' licenses, making 644 in all, for which they charged from \$30 (the minimum of the law) to \$100 (\$250 being the maximum). The entire receipts were \$17.575, which was paid over to Mr. Stout, the City Chamberlain, and by hin handed to the Board of Ten Governors for disbursement to the poor under their charge. The number of licenses granted is greatly disproportionate to bursement to the poor under their charge. The number of licenses granted is greatly disproportionate to the number of places where liquor is sold, which may be roughly estimated as follows: Hotels, taverns and restaurants, about 300; liquor stores where less than 5 gallons are sold at a time, but not drank on the premises, about 300; porter-houses, from 4,000 to 5,000; grocery stores, stores for ship chandlery, &c., about 5,000; the lowest kind of rum-holes and improper results of the store of grocery stores, stores for ship chandlery, &c., about 5,000; the lowest kind of rum-holes and improper resorts where liquor is sold, and to which licenses should be refused under any law, from 3,000 to 4,000. It is a fact, obvious to everybody, that the amount of drunk-enness has not been sensibly diminished in this city by the operation of the Excise law, and the figures show that the city has derived only a little more than one third of the revenue which was taken in a former year (1852) under the \$10 license law. The receipts for three years were: in 1850, \$59,860; 1851, \$45,539; 1852, \$51,900. Since the last-mentioned date, the number of liquor-sellers has largely increased, and yet the income from licenses is less than one half of what it was nearly eight years ago.

"Thus, practically, the law is a failure. Had it been expressly got up for the purpose of failing, it could hardly have accomplished its mission more successfully. In the first place, it was full of stupidities; and in the second place, the Commissioners had no power to enforce it. That was left to the District-Attorney, the civil magistrates and the Police Department; and the result is, we believe, that no one arrest

Attorney, the civil magistrates and the Police Depart ment; and the result is, we believe, that no one arrest has been made for a violation of the law. Neither has been made for a violation of the law. Neither did it contain any provision by which the Commis-sioners could employ any portion of the funds in contesting cases that might arise under it, and they nat-urally did not feel warranted in pushing a suit which urally did not feel warranted in pushing a suit which had been nearly agreed on between their counsel and the counsel for the liquor-dealers, and the expenses of which, had they lost the case, they would have been obliged to pay out of their own pockets.

"This law demonstrates, perhaps better than any other, the ignorance which naturally and inevitably prevails at Albany with reference to the needs of this city and furnishes another unanswerable reason why

city and furnishes another unanswerable reason why our local legislation should be attended to at home, by those who are alone competent to understand what ought to be done, and how to do it. A law might be casily framed by a few old, intelligent and experienced citizens, which would regulate the sale of liquor, bring in a splendid revenue to the city, and greatly promote the public morals. But there is small likelihood that we shall ever get anything of the like from Albany."

-Let us see how far The Journal's objections are sustained by facts:

I. The License Act of 1857 is arraigned as local legislation" and as an evidence of "the " ignorance which prevails at Albany with reference to the needs of this City." But this is in no sense a local measure. It is a law regulating the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages throughout the whole State, having equal efficacy in every County. Why, then, is it stigmatized as " local legislation ?" And why is it attributed to Albany ignorance of the wants of our City, when it was drafted by an able and experienced Senator from this city (Erastus Brooks), and supported by three if not all four of our Senators? Who could be expected to draft and enact general laws adapted to the needs of our own City if not our own Senators ?

II. But the law is a failure, it is urged, for want of adequate power, reposed in the Commissioners. Ou the contrary, it is a failure because those functionaries have too much power. They have been in open cornivance with law defying rum-sellers ever since their appointment-have devoted their time, talents and ingenuity to the problem of How Not to do It-and if they have not been generously paid by the Liquor interest for their valuable services, then they have volunteered to do an exceedingly dirty and disreputable business for nothing. They were appointed expressly to license fit persons to sell Liquer in this City, and were allowed by law the recovery of their asserted value. His expose the Prople, simply and avowedly because no press infly days in which to finish up their work, and

thus draw a broad palpable line between those who sold liquor legally and those who sold it illegally in our City. Instead of doing as the law expressly required, they have purposely spun out and strung along their sessions, until, though ten months of the year is out, they have not yet fini-hed granting licenses for that year! They know that nobody will apply for or take out licenses for the remaining two months, especially since the ficensed have no practical advantage or impunity which is not equally free to the unlicemed; yet they announce a sitting for to-day, and then an adjourn-

ment to May 19th : The object of this shuffling is plain. It is to keep the unlicensed rum-sellers in countmance and screen them from prosecution. If any should be sued or indicted now, they would naturally say, The Board has not yet done licensing-we are considering the propriety of applying to them." From first to last, the game of this Board has been to earn the gratitude, and probably the gratuities also, of the Rum Interest, by screening the illegal traffic. In doing this, they have shamefully deceited and wronged those who, in obedience to the law, made early application and paid the required license. They have so managed matters that, should the same Board be retained another year, there will probably be ten thousand law-defying sellers and not one hundred applicants for license. But we trust our eminent Judges who appointed this Roard will take care that a different set of men shall officiate as licensers next year.

-Will the friends of License propose to the Legislature such amendments to the existing law as are calculated, in their judgment, to render it effective? Let us have the best that can be done with License, preliminary to a different experiment. In one way or another, the frightful devas tation which the Liquor Traffic is now making must be arrested.

The investigation into the purchase of Willet's Point for a fortification, to which we called the attention of Congress and the public, is now going forward at Washington. It appears that the Secretary of War and one of the Captains of the Engineer Corps have been examined; that the Speaker's subpens has been served on several witnesser in this city. It would appear that the matter is to be probed to the bottom. We say appear, because everybody knows that such investigations are often mere whitewashing processes, used to cover up instead of revealing fraud. Mr. Haskin, of this State, the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives, is under a grave responsibility, and we hope to have from him a searching inquiry in spite of the efforts made to warp his judgment. It will require a good deal of resolution to withstand the influences that will be brought to bear upon him. It is rumored that Mr. Collector Schell's list of removals and appointments, which was lately submitted to the Treasury Department, has not been confirmed. Strenuous opposition is made to the proposed changes, and among other objections raised by the Collector's opponents, one is powerfully urged, namely, that while the Collector removes the friends of Mr. Sickles, who votes to sustain the President, he retains in office the friends of Haskin, who openly denounces the Lecompton fraud. This is thought, and not without reason, to indicate that Mr. Schell is trying to seduce and conciliate the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, before whom he and his brother, the Hon. Richard Schell, Senator of New-York, are now on their trial. This is only one of the means which will be employed to smother and

pervert the investigation. We trust they will all be employed in vain. The Messrs. Schell owe it to themselves to have the transactions at Fort Snelling and at Willet's Point fully examined. Any attempt to suppress or disguise the facts will only increase the suspicious already excited against them. They hold prominent official positions, and they should satisfy the public mind that everything connected with the Government has been a party, and they have made money, has been perfectly correct. And while they are thus engaged in clearing themselves, there are one or two other questions on which a little light would be satisfactory. In the first place, has Mr. Collector Schell not been anxious of late to learn the value of land in the vicinity of Willet's Point! and has he or has he not made inquiries on that subject of any person living in that neighborhood? and did he or did he not offer such person a situation in the Custom-House, as a laborer or otherwise? And, in the second place, is it true that while some men have been removed from the Cus tom-House without cause, one has been estained and even promoted, although his misconduct in one of the public stores had been reported by a Deputy Collector as a cause for removal! If this is so will Mr. Collector Schell let the public know why the man has not been removed? or why he has been promoted !

Too many eyes are leveled at public men for them to escape observation. The attempt of the Presi dent to corrupt members of Congress by official largesses has aroused the country. From the highest to the lowest, the officers of Government are subject to a sleepless surveillance. From this scrutiny even Collectors and State Senators cannot be suffered to escape.

An extraordinary degree of sensibility is manifested by the leading organs of the Administration over the accident which recently befel the Army bill in the Senate. The defeat of the bill we are solemply told is a malignant "conspiracy against "the Government" and "a disunion movement of "the most repulsive description." The disunion bugbear has hitherto only been brought out to serve the slaveholders and promote the spread of their favorite institution. But now it is ruthlessly dragged from its depository to terrify us on a very common occasion. We submit that this is making use of a valuable adjunct in quite too miscellaneous a manner. We pray gentlemen will let modest legislators vote on small matters without terrifying them by so dreadful a scarecrow. The next thing we shall know, disunion will be threatened on a motion for adjournment. And then what is to become of us?

The Border-Ruffian journal of the commercial circles in this city is very prompt in its response to that opposition to the increase of the Army which is based on the idea of forcing the troops out of Kansas. It speaks as follows:

"We should hope, for the credit of our country and of the Senate, that the number of those who do not desire that the Mormon rebellion should be suppressed. exceedingly small. That those who have sympa-ized with Jim Lane and his treasonable associates i Kanses, should try to force the Government to withdraw the troops' from that Territory, so that is if friends may have full power to murder and lunder all who differ from them, and to set the law of land at defiance, we can readily believe. To such a the dignity of their country, the bonor of the the dignity of the dignity of their country, the honor of the the safety of the troops now exposed to hard ip and danger, and the protection from the savage our border action such, are matters of very small

importance, compared with the triumpo of their selfish, sectional views. We hope, however, that there
is a flicient patriotism in Congress to defeat any such
combination, and that both the robels in Utah, and
the braiters in Kaesas, may be made to feel that the
Federal arm is long enough and strong enough to
reach and punish them."

We see here plainly enough the animus of the

proposition to increase the Army. It is openly

avowed that the object of it is to make the "traitors in Kansas feel that the Federal arm is long inough and strong enough to reach and punish them." After this avowal we think we ought not to be compelled to urge very warmly a steady and upanimous denial on the part of the Republicans in Congress of any increase in the Army whatever. If the business of quelling "traitors in Kansas," or elsewhere, is to be undertaken, we ask for nothing more than fair play all around. In our judgment, the real traitors in the case are the scamps who are undertaking to force the majority to submit to the minority, and they who are backing them, whether in Kansas or New-York City. The greatest of traitors are traitors to principle, traitors to truta, traitors to honesty, traitors to integrity; and if bullets are to be fired and blood to be shed, we ask that all "traitors" shall be served alike. If "Jim Lane" is to be shot, so must be Gerard Halleck and Henry Grinnell and the "three hundred and thirty-three others." We have bed quite enough of this sort of talk about quelling "traitors" by a hired soldiery. If The Journal of Commerce, or any other journal, is anxious for civil war, let it not be too confident as to who will be regarded as the "traitors" in the contest. They had much better be ready in such an event to take their chance of being found among the executed as well as among the executioners. If they are anxious to hang, let them consider that they may also stand a most excellent charce of being hanged, and let this moderate their arder for amusement in that line. For our own part we have an inward conviction that the majority in this country is bound to rule and not be ruled, either by minorities at home or Federal power from abroad; and whenever the business of crushing majorities, whether in Kansas or elsewhere, is undertaken by the use of powder and ball, on the ground of putting down "rebellion" or quelling "traitors," the gentlemen who undertake it will find they have got more than they bargained for. We are, however, entirely opposed to granting troops for the purpose of having the experiment tried, not because we fear the result of the trial, but for reasons of a totally different character.

Mr. George Ashmun of Mass, is understood to have testified before the Investigating Committee that he received \$4,000 of the money paid through Walcott by Lawrence, Stone & Co. to lobby agents, and perhaps to others, to influence the action of the last Congress in favor of the Woolen manufacture. It is understood that Mr. Stone has testified that he paid some \$8,000 to Mr. David M. Stone of The Journal of Commerce for services in getting up statistics, documents, &c. in favor of Free Wool. So we have a good beginning at last, and we trust the whole mystery is on the eve of being unraveled. To be sure, \$12,000 is but a small part of \$87,000; but here is an entering wedge; and a French proverb says, "It is the first step that costs." It is at least certain-if the substance of Mr. Ashmun's effirmative testimony is correctly given above—that Wolcott did not put the whole \$58,000 intrusted to him into his own pocket, as has been currently surmised.

We believe Mr. Matteson's testimony is distorted in the accounts current in Washington letters. He did not contradict Mr. Stone point blank, but confirmed the testimony of the latter in many particulars. He is understood to have testified that he did call on Stone at the counting-room of the latter, to confer with him on the ways and means of effecting some alteration in the Tariff favorable to the Woolen interest; that Mr. Stone informed him that he was already at work in the cause-that he purchase or sale of property in which the Federal | had secured the active cooperation of The Journal of Commerce, and that certain Know-Nothing in favor of such a charge as the Woolen men desired. Hereupon Mr. M. pooh-poohed the above as ridiculously inapt and inefficient, insisted that The Journal of Commerce was unread and without influence in the Rural Districts, and suggested the propriety of enlisting and stimulating the services of THE TRIBUNE and The Times. Mr. Stone, we believe it is agreed on all hands, did not act on this suggestion-probably because he knew it was unauthorized, and any action in accordance with it would be repelled by those with whose names Mr. Matteson had taken such unwarrantable libertles. Indeed, it would seem that Mr. Stone and those for whom he acted declined to have any dealings with Matteson in any way, so that the other can bardly turn up a recipient of any part of the \$87,000. But who did get the odd \$75,000 of it? How much did Wolcott pocket? Did any go into the pockets of Members of Congress? Let us have all the facts. If nobody had any of the cash that shouldn't have had it, then nobody can suffer harm from the fullest publicity.

It is understood that the Fort Snelling and Throgg's Neck investigations are both going on prosperously and hopefully, and that the developments in either case will be staggering. The fact that The Herald has a letter or dispatch every other day asserting that there is nothing in either case, warrants the belief that there is a good deal in each. A Foreign Mission is not to be earned by sticking at trifles.

According to Mr. Senator Green, the mere attempt to saddle the people of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution has produced such a tempest of popular indignation, that all the Federal fficers have been obliged to fly the Territory. He gives that as explaining their presence in Washingon. Gen. Whitfield, he adds, has been driven from the Territory by threats of assassination, and he alleges himself to be in the receipt of letters stating the commission of murders from the same cause. If the bare suggestion of obliging the people of Kansas to submit to the Lecompton Constitution has produced such lamentable results, what is reasonably to be anticipated from the attempt to carry that suggestion into effect? If Buchanan's office-holders, with a Territorial Governor and two thousand troops to back them, do not dare to remain in the Territory, what could be expected of Calhoun's officers with no troops at all? We have heard of curing the hite of a mad dog by administering a hair of the same animal but Mr. Green's professed faith in the restoration of peace to Kansas by means of the Lecempton Constitution beats that line of practice all hollow.

Charles C. Burleigh will lecture to the citizens of Newark this (Wednesday) evening, at the public hall No. 340 Broad streat. His subject will be "The Rights and Digusty of Labor

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. ---From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. I. TRIBUTE.

From a Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1858. Judge Douglas attempted to call up his Kansas resolution of inquiry to-day, and was proceeding to discuss its necessity, and commenting upon (leg. Calhoun's course in not having declared the result of the elections two months after they were beld when he was interrupted peremptorily by Vice-President Breckenridge, who announced that the hour for the special order had arrived. Mr. Douglas observed that this was not the practice of the Chamber, and asked if there was a serious purpose to check his remarks; to which Mr. Brookenridge replied in the affirmative with much emphasis of manner. There is an evident purpose on al hands to bear down on Mr. Douglas with every element of power.

Senator Collamer concluded his speech to-day, which was conceded to be a most pungent review of the whole Kansas policy of the Federal Government. He exhibited its transparent design to fig Slavery there by deception and artifice. In Executive Session, the Senate confirmed Mr.

Hastings as receiver of the public moneys in Cali-

formis, in spite of the opposition of Mr. Broderick. Postmaster Cook's nomination was then takes up, but was postponed to await the reply to a call for information. His confirmation is arranged to be made by a party vote. Mr. Toombs will have a tilt in the Kansas debate with Judge Dougle. netwithstanding the former relations between the

Senator Green's amendment, providing for the admission of Minnesota and Kansas, provides that nothing shall be construed to prevent the alteration or smendment of the State Constitution, and Senator Pugh's affirms the general declaration in the Bil of Rights. Neither proposes the insertion of a pesitive condition, such as the Pennsylvania Democrate profess to require before they will give in their ofherence to Lecompton.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, March 2, 1838.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, again discussed, without coming to a vote, Mr. Cook's nomination as Postmaster of Chicago. The difficulty seems to be the result of a complication of his accounts, at the former Postmaster, with those of his successer, and Mr. Cook offsetting the deficiency in his account with an equal sum due him by the Treasury Department, for property purchased from him, and of which the Government has taken possession.

The War Department has received dispatches from Col. Johnston dated Jan. 4. By some mistake the dispatches from Col. Johnston for the commanding officers at Forts Laramie, Kearney and Leavesworth were sent to the headquarters at New-York. Col. Johnston's letter to Misjor Lynde had not reached him, but Gen. Scott says that enough is knewn from Major Lynde's letter of December 2 to leave no doubt as to the insufficiency of the present means at Fort Laramie for transmitting three months' supplies to Col. Johnston's command. As it is a matter of absolute necessity that supplies should reach him by the 1st of June, measures for that purpose have been taken by Gen. Scott. His order dated February 28 directs that a train, to consist of at least 206 mule wagons, shall be organized with the utmost dispatch at Fort Leavenworth, to go immediately with Cel. Hoffmanto Fort Laramie, and to transport from thence to Col. Johnston's command in Utah commissary stores, mens aboes, and such other, supplies as may be known to be much needed. Tes port from thence to Col. Johnston's command in Yeak
port from thence to Col. Johnston's command in Yeak
commissary stores, men's shoes, and such other, and
plies as may be known to be much needed. Tre
extra mules to provide for casualties are to be taken
for each wagon. The wagons and mules, and erreything for this train, will be the best that can be got
together at Fort Leavenworth or within convenient
reach of it. Seven companies of cavalry and infants
will act as an escort beyond Fort Laramio. The trail
will start as early as the 10th of March.

In an order dated March I, to the commandia
efficer at Fort Leavenworth, Gen. Scott directs that
the following be sent to Gen. Garland, in NewMexico, by express:

"Col. Johnston reports that the Mormons intend intercepting
Capt. Marcy on his return with the unites and horse he we
refered to obtain in your department. Notify the Captain of
his, and see he is strongly escorted on his return march, and we
rounded with whatever he may require and you can spars."

The above orders from Gen. Scott were seet by toletraph to Boonville, and from thence they are to go to

raph to Boonville, and from thence they are to go to their places of destination by express. Capt. Marry is expected to leave New Mexico about

Capt. March:
Col. Johnston, in his letters to Gen. Scott, says that to incident of any military importance has transpired since his last communication, and that the troops are in excellent health and spirits. The expresses few that he has not sufficient draught animals. The greater number of the soldiers who have been on the sick list were rendered unfit for duty by being frost bitten. For this reason Col. Johnston recommends that each man be supplied with a pair of buffalo overshoes. Col. Johnston calls attention to the great length of the list of communication to the army, and the necessity of providing the means for defending the supplies which must be sent forward early in the Spring, more especially that portion liable to be attacked by the Mormons. Col. J. commends highly the field-world thrown up around Fort Bridger, and has sent the drawing of them to the War Department.

drawing of them to the War Department.

Col. Cook, writing from Henry's Fork on the 31st December, says, that he found little grass and sheet at that place. The weather was moderating, and is had no doubt he would be able to remain there at

## XXXVth CONGRESS .... First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, March 2, 1858.

The House bill making an appropriation of \$108,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulation for the abolition of the Sound dues was passed.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) introduced a bill to amedithe act of March 3, 1857, regulating the carriage a passengers in steamships and other vessels. Referred.

Mr. EVANS (S. C.) submitted a bill for the amesi-

ment of the Patent laws.

Mr. HOUSTON (Texas) presented a bill provided for the organization of a regimen of mounted volusteers, for the protection of the Texas frontiers; and authorizing the President to raise four additional rep-

ments of volunteers.

The resolution presented by Mr. Douglas (Iil.) of Feb. 4, calling for information on Kansas affairs, we

Mr. DOUGLAS said he wanted information. He Mr. DOUGLAS said he wanted information. He said that Mr. Calhoun was in the city endeavoring to force the Lecompton Constitution through by with holding the facts in the case. He was making outranictory etatements in the newspapers, but had not been near the Committee, normade any communication to them. It was trifling with the dignity of the Senate when a Government official can thus baffle their deliberations. The returns should have been experienced by the senate of the senate when a fact after the election and the result transmitted to Congress, yet Mr. Calhoun still keeps than and up in his pocket. Unless we are to be chasted a facts should be known. How can Senators vote and derstandingly when the whole matter is in dominated to the fault accumulate—forgery mounts forgery. Mr. D. then alluded to the frauds in Keep peo, Shawnee, Delaware Crossing, and was proceeding to denounce Mr. Calhoun when the bour of clock arrived, cutting short his speech.

pco, Shawnee, Delaware Crossing, and was proceeding to denounce Mr. Calhoun when the bour of o'clock arrived, cuiting short his speech.

The special order, being the bill for the admission of the state of the stat and a delusion. He referred also to the new policy dogma—that slave property in its legal character and tenure is precisely like other property; and to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scotcase. He would not deny that the Supreme Court might give an opinion concerning Slavery, when the question was properly before it, but he regretted that this should have taken advantage of their position, to instance, and their indorsement of a political dogma. The indorsers of accommodation paper sendom find profits he husbress. He then discussed the nature property in man, contending that the oally asset; he havery was to make it local, and asking what will be compared to make it local, and asking what will be considered.